

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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No. 47.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Professional cards, per quarter, 80c
Plain death notices, free. Obituary notices, in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, 50c per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:

W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has THE CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to receive and remit for money due us.
L. F. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants' Exchange, is our authorized agent in San Francisco.
James Abegg, Yuma.
E. Irvine, Phoenix.
WASSON & HARRIS, Proprietors.

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TUCSON, ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in all Courts in this Territory

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NOTARY PUBLIC.
Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

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News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Confectionery and Fancy Goods.

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Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
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Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims. Office south side Congress street, Tucson Arizona.

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Will attend to the prosecution of cases before the General Land Office and all the Departments of the Government.

J. M. BERGER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Tucson, Arizona.
I have every facility to do all kinds of work in my line, and at reasonable prices. My work is warranted for one year.
Shop on Congress street, opposite L. M. Jacobs & Co's store.

FARLEY & POMROY,

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Tucson, Arizona.
Notaries Public. Office United States District Attorney. Office on Congress street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.

CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession Thursday, July 1. Will give attention by preference to diseases of women and children.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and evening.

S. W. Carpenter,

RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.
Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,

Notary of location of Ranches, Water Rights, Mines and Mill-sites, Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale and all other Legal Documents executed properly and promptly at moderate charges.
Records stored FREE of charge.

The Elliott House.

Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.
W. V. ELLIOT, Proprietor.

THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE IS

fully prepared to accommodate the traveling and home public, and attention is called to the fact that the proprietor intends to merit patronage

by satisfying his customers with the best of meals.
His bar is always supplied with choice LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
March 4. 22-47

Drug Store.

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my goods and prices at

THE SIGN OF THE MORTAR,

On Congress street, at my old stand.
Will give prompt attention to compounding physicians prescriptions, and all orders from the town and surrounding country.
CHARLES H. MEYERS.

Tucson Tin Shop.

FRANCISCO PADRES, Proprietor.
Main Street, next door North of Velasco's.

Largest Assortment of Wares in Tucson.

Everything New and of the Best Material.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED

a new Tin and Hardware Shop on Main Street, Tucson, just north of Velasco's store. The material on hand has been selected with great care, and with special view to this market. Every order for work will be carefully executed by the best workmen and all charges will be as low as possible.

Call and examine the stock—

June 19. 96-47. FRANCISCO PADRES.

My Castle in Spain

The garret I live in is lonely,
I keep up no sumptuous state,
For laqueys and grooms I have only
Myself on myself now to wait.
So I've built me a marvelous mansion
And laid out a royal demesne,
With a tower of imposing expansion—
My Castle in Spain.

A park of old oak trees caresses
The glint of the Summer sun there
(Just now all the wood I possess is
Confined to a table and chair.)
It stands on an eminence hilly
(At present my life is all plain);
Oh, it warms me to build when I'm chilly,
My Castle in Spain.

Through my grounds winds a river so
daintily,
Unlike that old pump in the yard;
My friends there are pompous and stately,
And not with Bohemia tarred.
And yet, the old friends I invite to
Come over and share in my reign;
They have all an equivalent right to
My Castle in Spain.

And what gives the crowning expression
To this sweet Iberian life,
The range of my Spanish possession
Is shared by a beautiful wife.
But my pipe has gone out, and my splend-
did
Old chateau and fair chateleine
With the smoke-wreath have faded, and
ended
My Castle in Spain.

The Southern Pacific.

On the first of next month the Southern Pacific railroad company will have completed the road from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Some of the worst difficulties in railroad construction have been overcome in the cuts and tunnels at the Tehachipe and San Fernando mountains. The whole distance from San Francisco to Los Angeles by rail is, in round numbers, about 460 miles. This distance will probably be accomplished in twenty-four hours. Passengers leaving here on the regular 4 o'clock afternoon train will be set down in Los Angeles before dark the next day. Sleeping-cars will also be run over the road. The competition by rail and sea will probably be kept up. It will take two days by sea, against one by land.

The Southern Pacific railroad has been extended to Los Angeles without any flourish of trumpets. Indeed, so quietly has the work been prosecuted that many have not been aware of the great amount of work which has been done. Here is a line of railroad longer than the New York and Erie, which for a part of the way has encountered greater physical obstacles than were met on either of the New York roads; and yet half the people of California have hardly known anything about the work. They have read, perhaps, a short paragraph in the papers, and have half forgotten that.

While this was being done the trunk line was extending out into the Colorado Desert, in a straight line for the Colorado river. But the railroad to Los Angeles is now the more tangible fact, because until the trunk line is carried to the Colorado river, very little business can be done beyond San Bernardino county. When the Southern Pacific railroad reaches Arizona, and those southern mines are only two days distant from San Francisco, mining interests in that Territory will assume a prominence never before known. [Bulletin, August 12.]

Much has been said of the North Star road from Silver City to the Rio Grande Valley, and we have tried to be impartial on the subject, for many of our readers are impartially interested to know just what advantages or disadvantages it possesses. We are in receipt of a late letter from the Rio Grande Valley which says in substance: The North Star road is reported a humbug by freighters, who say it is longer and more difficult to travel than the old road. The letter further says that the Jersey stages running between Silver City and Mesilla are 2-seated, covered and comfortable, and that close connection is made at Mesilla with coaches for Santa Fe.

The most reliable data, those obtained by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, give the whole number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, at 165,084, and in the hostile country, 68,008 adults. The calculation of the report is that of these, sixty per cent. are women, which gives a total of 27,000 warriors. But it is unlikely that they would be able to bring every Indian capable of fighting into the field. Some think, however, that 20,000 is not an exaggerated estimate.

The Mesilla News of August 12, says Weiss, Barcla & Co., had just sold two wagon loads of goods for Arizona. The Silver City Herald says H. E. Lacy purchased a lot of goods of merchants there and shipped them to San Carlos.
The Herald, Silver City, N. M., recently said the furnace of the "Century" copper mine at Clifton, Arizona, had run fourteen days and averaged 4000 pounds per day—some days reached 6,000.

The Lixivation Process.

This process is receiving much attention on part of the press and miners. We have devoted considerable space to it, and believing it the one which will be eventually and generally applied in Arizona, as well as in Sonora and elsewhere, we will continue to give more or less of such matter as comes within our observation. The following appeared in the San Francisco Bulletin of August 10, without any signature:

EDITOR BULLETIN: In your issue of the 7th, I notice a communication under the head of "Lixivation for Rebellious Ores," in which are some errors in the history of the introduction of this process in Sonora, Mexico, which I wish to correct. For several years prior to 1858, I had been working ores in Sonora by amalgamation and smelting, but owing to the very rebellious character of the ores, it was found impossible to treat them with a profit by any of the then used methods of reduction, viz., amalgamation and smelting.

Reading about that time an article in the Scientific Press on the Kuestel & Hoffman process of "Chlorination and Lixivation," I came to San Francisco expressly to examine the process, bringing with me some 3000 pounds of my ore, to test its adaptability to those ores. The result of these tests were such as to induce me to employ Mr. Hoffman to go to Sonora with me, to introduce their process at my hacienda. The process of Messrs. Kuestel & Hoffman was, briefly, the partial desulphurization of the ore by roasting, and then placing it in closely-sealed tanks, and filling these tanks with chlorine gas. The gas was generated from sulphuric acid, salt and peroxide of manganese, mixed in certain proportions. The leaching was had with a solution of hypsulphite of soda, and the silver in solution was precipitated by a solution of sulphide of soda.

After the introduction of the process there were found so many obstacles in the way, such as arose from unskilled labor, difficulty and expense of procuring the necessary chemicals so far from the sources of supply, that it seriously affected the utility of the process. Finally, our gas generator gave out and stopped all operations. Mr. Hoffman, upon my recommendation, was employed. He introduced this process in the hacienda of La Trinidad.

In this dilemma, while considering what must be done, against the earnest protest of Mr. Hoffman, I commenced experimenting on simply roasting the ore in a reverberatory furnace, and leaching. I soon found that by careful roasting I obtained as good results as we had before obtained by the former process. From this moment our success was assured. We commenced at once to improve our mechanical appliances, altering our doors so as to effect great economy of fuel and a more thorough chlorination of the ores. One of the most important changes made was the substitution of sulphide of lime in place of sulphide of soda. The extreme difficulty of the manufacture of the sulphide of sodium or its importation from San Francisco, in consequence of its liability to spontaneous combustion, suggested to T. C. Mills, who was in my employ, and who was quite an amateur chemist, the idea of the use of the sulphides of lime or potash. The formula for making these compounds he found in some medical work in his possession. It was found upon experiment that the sulphide of lime was the most easily made, and the material the most readily at hand.

At La Trinidad, after expending several thousand dollars on Mr. Hoffman's mode of working, the process was abandoned, and ours was adopted and is still in use. One after another of the mills in Sonora adopted the process, until for several years past no other mode of working silver ores has been in use in that State. Later the system has been introduced in the Huasteca Company's works in Lower California, with what results Mr. Brooks has told your readers in his letter of the 27th of July.

The process, as now practiced in Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California, has its origin, or at least its first practical application and adaptation to Pacific coast wants, at my hacienda and under my direction. All the essential mechanical appliances now in use were first used and perfected at the same place, and a greater variety of rebellious ores have been treated there successfully, and by this process, than any other place on the continent. "So much for the truth of history."

As remarked by Mr. Brooks, the essential point in the treatment of ores by this process is the roasting. I have consequently given this matter especial attention particularly in reference to mechanical furnaces. I put up two of the "Bruckner" furnaces as early as 1866, and after altering the mechanical construction, proved them an excellent furnace. In 1868 I introduced in Sonora the three hearth reverberatory furnace which is the furnace most

generally in use now. I also built the first Stadelst in Sonora, and experimented with it most thoroughly on a great variety of rebellious ores. For the bleaching process, the Stadelst could not be made to answer, but my experience with it inclines me to think that for amalgamating purposes when the ores were crushed fine, it will answer a very good purpose.

The difficulty of applying mechanical furnaces to the roasting of rebellious ores is that they require different degrees of heat at different stages of the operation, especially antimonial and zinc blend ores, a condition which none of the mechanical furnaces that I have known (except it be the "Bruckner") furnishes. In the Bruckner the heat is entirely under the control of the operator, the same as the "Reverberatory." While the stirring is done mechanically, and there is no dust raised, and the ore can remain under the operation one hour or ten, as the nature of the ore may require. I question very much the statement of your correspondent, that there are plenty here that understand this process well enough to apply it successfully to the California or Nevada mines.

There are, doubtless, many who could attend to the leaching and precipitation of the silver, but those who are competent to construct all the appliances necessary to its successful operation, and at the same time are thoroughly familiar with the roasting of the different kinds of ore, so necessary in this process, are exceedingly rare, even in Sonora.

In conclusion, let me say that it seems strange that a process so simple, and one that is proving so effective in the treatment of rebellious ores has not been tried in some parts of this State or Nevada. If it was covered by some patent, enveloped in some great mystery, as has been some processes of late, thousands would have been waiting and anxious to adopt it. But as it is simple in its operation, having stood the test of years of use at our very door, indorsed by intelligent, reliable men, all are afraid of it.

Col. Bernard's Company.

Referring to the removal of this company of troops from San Diego, the Union of August 12, very properly says:

The command of Col. Bernard numbers less than fifty men, and this is all the protection that the people on the long border line—two hundred miles to Yuma—can now count upon. And yet it seems to be proposed to withdraw all protection and leave our settlers to the certain ruin that must follow. For as soon as this small force of troops is taken away the people dwelling in the Campo section will be forced to abandon their homes. A real danger confronts a numerous body of American citizens on the border line of this county, and the removal of the troops will be a serious calamity. We trust that an effort will be made to prevent any delay to secure the continuation of the protection of the military on our frontier line.

Value of Metals.

This is taken from the Washington Republican:

The following table of the respective values of metals is not without interest. The first four are so rare as to be sold in minute quantities, yet their rates are given for the sake of comparison with the others:

VALUE PER POUND AVOIRDUPOIS.	
Indium	\$222.00
Vanadium	250.00
Ruthenium	149.00
Rhodium	700.00
Chromium	80.00
Uranium	575.00
Osmium	325.00
Iridium	317.44
Gold	301.45
Platinum	115.20
Chlorine	108.77
Magnesium	46.50
Potassium	25.00

A Catholic Authority on the Public School Question.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—The Catholic Telegraph this morning contains an article from Archbishop Purcell, defining the attitude of the Catholic church towards the public school system of the United States. It declares that the church has no disposition to interfere with the system, and says: "No doubt justice and equality would entitle the Catholic people of this country to exemption from taxation for the support of other schools, or to a share of the public school funds in proportion to the number of pupils in the schools, but even this claim we are disposed to waive in our favor."

THE NEW MEXICAN of July 22, said: The district court was occupied yesterday, and until after midnight last night, in the trial of Thos. Sheehan and Chas. Haines, two soldiers of the Sixth Cavalry, now stationed in Arizona, for the murder of Julio Romero, near Las Vegas, about a year since, and brought to this county on a charge of venue. The jury had not been able to agree upon a verdict up to the time of our going to press to-day.

We have watched for the past few weeks for further news from this trial, but have seen nothing. Will the New Mexican state, if it has not done so already, the result of the case?

THE NEW MEXICAN of July 26 says: Mr. J. R. Madruer came up on Sunday evening from Silver City, with an express and an escort and \$29,000 in silver bullion.

A Mining Stock Board in New York.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Evening Post to-day publishes the following: "The American Mining Board will be organized to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock at room 55, Drexel Building. About 100 representative business men have already qualified as members of the institution, which will be a Mining Stock Exchange. William Ward, the temporary chairman, says that lack of a market for mining stocks in this city has prevented many persons from investing in these securities, but there is an increasing interest here in Pacific mining stocks, which can be readily developed by the means proposed. At present the San Francisco market furnishes a standard of rates, but it is believed that New York will eventually determine the prices of these stocks for San Francisco. While it is estimated by persons familiar with the subject that there are only \$40,000,000 of capital on the Pacific Coast market, there are hundreds of millions here which can be used for that purpose irrespective of any flow of capital from Europe. The initiation is \$100 at present, but it will probably be increased to \$500 or more after the enrollment of 200 members."

MOHAVE county items from the Enterprise of August 11:

The officers who went in search of A. B. Peterson who assassinated Andrew L. Byrns at Cerbat on the 4th inst., returned without him.

Alder Randall came in from Hackberry on Sunday last, and brought with him two silver bricks stamped as follows: 1214½ oz., 943 fine, valued at \$1430.71, 1251½ oz., 957 fine, valued at \$1548.48.

H. Bucksbaum, Deputy Treasurer, informs us that taxes have been paid for the last quarter on \$90,000 worth of silver bullion, showing an increase of several thousand dollars over last quarter.

By Harry Ashton, of Hackberry, we were a few days ago shown several very pretty specimens of gold ore from a mine near Camp McDowell, in which he is interested. In fact the pieces shown us, some of which were almost as large as a man's thumb, were almost pure gold.

Dr. E. L. Reese, left here on the 4th inst., for Grass Valley, Cal. He has resided and practiced his profession in Mohave County nearly five years. It is his intention to serve an apprenticeship at the Fryer Reduction works at Grass Valley, so as to become thoroughly conversant with that method of reducing ore, after which he will return here and erect reduction works.

AN OLD TIME GIRL.—We saw her on Fourth street yesterday. She wore a neatly-fitting, plainly-cut and modestly-trimmed calico dress. Her modest face beamed with youth and beauty beneath the graceful folds of a gauzy green veil, and her rosy cheeks shone through it like a pair of lake cherries. She didn't carry one-half of her dress in her hand high up to gratify the vulgar gaze of black-guards or to draw forth ludicrous and ungentlemanly remarks of corner loafers. Nor was she pinned back so tight she couldn't step, and her heels didn't kick her filler as high as the small of her back. She didn't walk like a mule with a loose set of harness on and flies bad. No, she wasn't dressed in a style calculated to attract the attention of any but true gentlemen, and of these she commanded the utmost respect, and it was paid her by all who, in meeting, admired her.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Arizona's Insane.

This Territory has but two insane persons in an asylum, and they are at Woodbridge, California, and are kept under a contract between the Territory and Drs. Langdon & Clark, proprietors of the asylum, at \$10 per week in gold coin. The two unfortunate are: Chas. Brown sent from Yavapai County and admitted to the asylum October 29, 1876; and Wesley Wuckett sent from Mohave county, and admitted May 12, 1876.

Drs. Langdon & Clark's last report to Gov. Safford bears date of July 18, 1876, and at that time both patients were in good physical condition, but little or no hope was entertained that they would ever recover their reason.

A young man with a very large nasal organ and a weakly moustache, said, in company, I wonder why my whisker doesn't grow under my nose as fast as it does at the sides? "Too much shade," responded a young lady.

THE Brooklyn Argus says that of ten when Professor Tyndall calls his bride "and evolution of protoplasm," she thinks she will pack her trunk and go back to her father.

MEX. says Adam Smith, are naturally un sentimental. A man will sweep the bottom out of an egg without thinking that the mother of that egg is, perhaps, a hundred miles away in the rain.

"Hold four acres or don't poke." is the answer a Nashville man received to his reply to a Chicago advertisement: "How to win at poker."

The house of William Butler Duncan of New York, which cost him \$125,000 a few years ago has just been sold for \$15,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN, by United States Telegraph Line.

PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.

SAN DIEGO, August 18.—Col. Bernard with company left here this morning en route to the southern terminus of the railroad, where he is under orders to encamp and await further orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—Passengers by the steamer Colima, which arrived Saturday, reported that when the Colima left Mazatlan, August 5, there was a rumor of an insurrection in the interior; that a battle had been fought between the government troops and insurgents, in which 16,000 men were engaged; but the insurgents were defeated with great loss. They are reported to be falling back to the coast. It was feared that part of their forces would attack Mazatlan, and the city has been placed under martial law. Many of the stores are closed. All the forces in that vicinity, about 1500 men, are under arms to repel an attack by the insurgents. All communication between Mazatlan and the City of Mexico had been cut off by the insurgents several days before the Colima sailed.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Both Houses of Congress adjourned sine die at half past seven o'clock last evening. Previous to adjournment, Senate concurred in the House bill providing for an increase of 2500 cavalry for the army, and the President approved the same; also bill for the promotion of telegraphic communication with Asia. The Speaker announced as members of the joint committee on Chinese immigration, Piper, Barber and Wilson of Iowa.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Nothing has been received at army headquarters from Generals Crook or Terry since the commencement of the forward movement against the hostile Sioux. All published accounts of battles said to have been fought are discredited.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Orders have been issued by the War Department for recruiting 2500 additional men for the cavalry service. Recruiting offices will be opened in a large number of eastern and western cities, so as to secure the required number of men as soon as possible.

Senator Sargent has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, asking that troops stationed at San Diego be not removed, as in the present state of affairs on the frontier, their presence is rendered necessary.

CHICAGO, August 15.—Inter-Ocean's special correspondent with Gen. Crook, under date August 4, sends news later than any received from that command and gives the strength of Crook's force, including Merritt's Second Cavalry, 1400 cavalry; 400 infantry and 250 Indian scouts—total, 2050. Buffalo Bill comes with Fifth Cavalry as scout and guide. On 4th of August orders were received to take four days' rations in saddle-bags, fifteen days being taken on pack mules and to move at daylight on fifth.

FR. BROWN, August 16.—A Shoshone Indian has just arrived here from Crook, having left 10th instant. When he left Crook was expected to strike the Indians next day.

CHICAGO, August 16.—There is no improvement in the condition of Mr. Kerr. He is slowly sinking and no hopes of recovery.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Brokers are now charging five per cent. for trade dollars, which a few weeks ago sold at a half per cent.

Important Sale of Horses, Cattle, Etc.

A special train from San Francisco yesterday, took a party of visitors to M. L. Britton's ranch, near Redwood City, where a large sale of live stock was to be held. After luncheon the auctioneers commenced the sale, which lasted till about six p. m. One hundred head of horses were offered. The stallion Inauguration sold for \$1,300; Johnny Walker, stallion \$300; Bonner, another stallion, \$610. (He was of the Hambletonian strain.) A three-year-old Clydesdale stallion was sold for \$400. The principal mares sold: Kate Leslie, a brood mare, \$100; Columbia Maid, \$135; Ida Martin, \$220; Fanny, \$150; Roxy, \$135; a three-year-old filly, by Don Juan out of Ida Martin, \$240; two three-year-old Clydesdale fillies, \$300 each; a two-year-old filly, by Whipple's Hambletonian, out of Ida Martin, \$200; Tom Wonder sold for \$147.50. The prices realized were not up to former years.

The demand for cattle, etc., was not good, low prices ruling. Among the strangers present at the sale was the Hon. Matthew Holmes, from Ohio. New Zealand.—[San Francisco Post, August 10.]

"Brody, did you put an egg in the coffee to settle it?" "Yes, yes, I put in four; they were so bad I had to use four of them."

\$1.25

Will secure the Weekly

BURLINGTON HAWK-EYE

FOR ONE YEAR.

Commence with the opening of the campaign. It will be Radicals, Right and Fearlessly Independent.
Ask your Postmaster for a Specimen copy. Single Subscriptions to January 1, .65 cts. Clubs of five, each, .50 cts. Clubs of ten or more, each, .50 cts. An extra copy with club of ten or more, Address

The Hawk-Eye Publishing Co., BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Wilkins' Barber Saloon.

Congress Street, Tucson, Arizona.

The only Complete and Oldest Establishment in the City.

SHAVING, SHAMPOOING, HAIR CUTTING, DRESSING AND DYING.
Ladies and Misses attend at their Residences and work done in the most Artistic Style.

BATHS A SPECIALTY.

Hot and Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Other Medicated Baths.

Regular and transient customers may depend upon the most polite and careful attention to orders.
ALEXANDER WILKINS.
May 6. 31-47

Mission Flouring Mills.

SOLOMON WARNER, Proprietor.

Location on

West Side the Valley Near the Old Mission.

THIS MILL IS NOW IN PERFECT working condition. The machinery is new and of the most approved patterns, and the

Very Best of Fine Flour, Graham Flour Meal, Cracked Wheat, Etc., are made and sold to customers and the trade generally.

Wheat Wanted, for which a liberal exchange will be given, or the highest cash price paid in cash.
November 27, 1875. 7-47

SNIDER, STEWART & CO.

Camp Grant, Arizona.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—In all kinds of—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—and—

Sutler's Stores and Supplies.

Our Stocks will be selected with a Special view to local necessities and wants.

Officers, Soldiers and the attaches of a military post will find such assortment and variety in our various lines of goods, combined with such moderate prices, that in future the visiting of distant points to make purchases or the obtaining of article by mail or express will cease to be an object.